If the canary-coloured specimens be but varieties of the black ones, then is the name of *nigricans* improper, nor can the very great difference in colour between the varieties be explained by reference to age or locality.

Goniodoris barvicensis, at Sea Point in great numbers just below low-water mark.
Tritonia Hombergii, in deep water; a single specimen.
Eolidia rufibranchialis, not uncommon.
Bulla haliotidoides, a single living specimen at Williamstown.
Lottia testudinalis, abundant on stones above low-water mark at Williamstown.

CRUSTACEA.

Corystes Cassivelaunus, common.
Atelecyclus Heterodon, Portmarnock Strand, after storms.
Portumnus variegatus, not uncommon.
Carcinus Mœnas, common.
Portunus puber, common.
Cancer Pagurus, common.
Pilumnus hirtellus, not common.
Pinnotheres Pisum, not common.
Hyas Araneus, not common.
H. coarctatus, common.
Inachus Dorynchus, Portmarnock, not common.
Macropodia Phalangium, common.
Pagurus Streblonyx, common.
Galathea squamifera.
Porcellana longicornis.
P. platycheles.

For the names of some of the species in the above list I am indebted to Mr. Thompson of Belfast, whose kindness in this particular I had to acknowlege on a former occasion.

XIX.—*Carabideous Insects collected by* Charles Darwin, Esq., *during the Voyage of Her Majesty's Ship Beagle*. By G. R. WATERHOUSE, Esq., Curator to the Zoological Society of London.

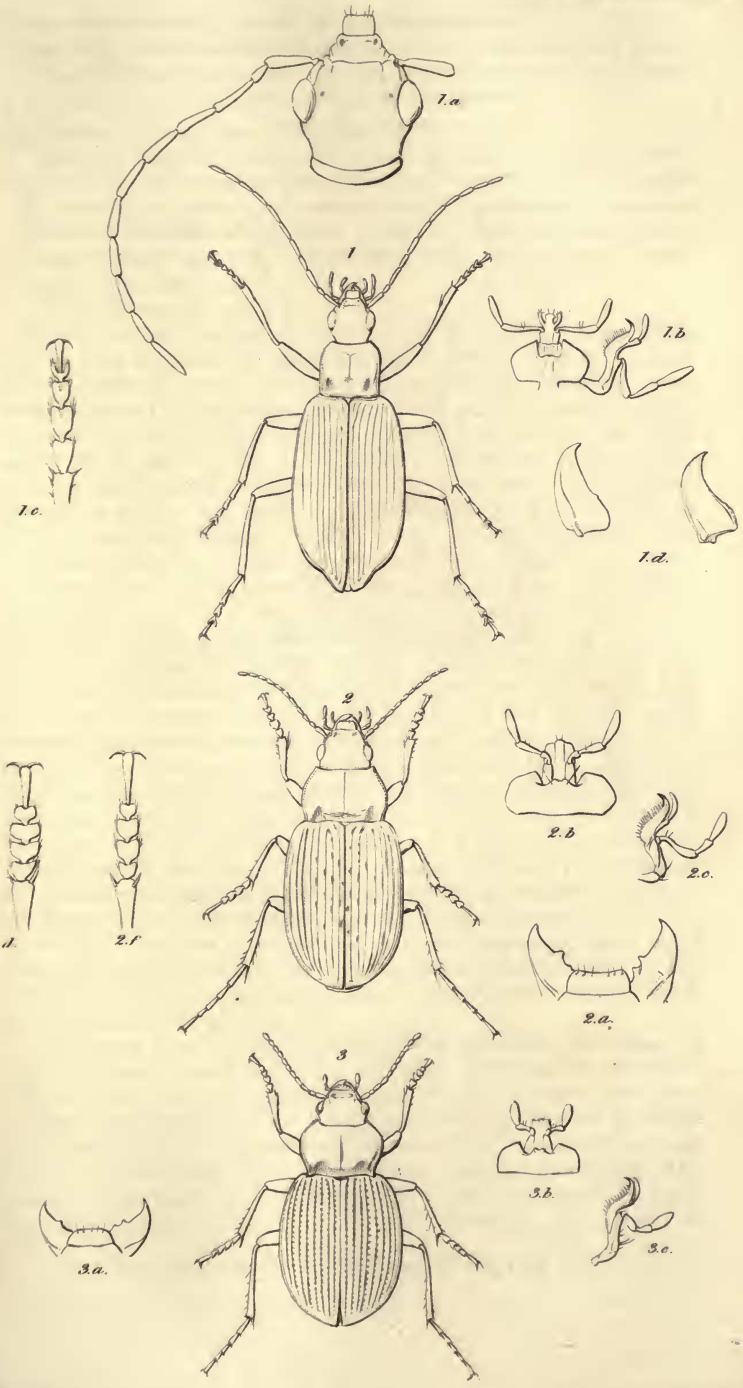
[Continued from vol. vii. p. 129. With a Plate.]

Section CARABIDES.

Genus ABROPUS*, nov. gen.

Caput elongatum, anticè et posticè acuminatum. *Labrum* subquadratum. *Mandibulæ* edentulæ, acutæ. *Mentum* profundè emarginatum, angulis anticis acutis. *Palpi*, articulo ultimo elongato, subcylindraceo, in medium paulò incrassato, ad apicem truncato. *Antennæ* perlongæ.
Thorax capite vix latior, ferè quadratus.

* From ἁβρὸς and πούς, having soft or tender feet; the joints of the tarsi in both sexes being many of them furnished with soft brushes of hair and membranous appendages on the under side.



terhouse del.

J.D.C. Sowerby sculp.

Carabidæ from the Straits of Magellan.

Elytra oblongo-ovata, posticè distinctè acuminata.
Pedes longi; *tibiæ anteriores* intùs emarginatæ; *tarsi* articulo penultimo bilobato, subtùs spongiosi; tarsi anteriores in maribus dilatati, articulis oblongo-quadratis, subtùs membranaceis.

Sp. Abropus splendidus, Plate III. fig. 1.
Metius splendidus, *Guérin*, Revue Zoologique, No. 10, 1839, p. 297.
Abr. viridis; supra splendidè viridis; antennis, palpis pedibusque flavescentibus; thorace ferè quadrato, anticè indistinctè acuminato, posticè foveis duabus impresso; elytris oblongo-ovatis, ad apicem distinctè acuminatis, leviter striatis, striis impunctatis. Long. corp. 5 lin.; lat. 2 lin.
Hab. Tierra del Fuego.

Descrip.—Head elongated and pointed in front, with a large puncture on each side near the inner margin of the eye, and two oblong shallow foveæ in front: eyes large and moderately prominent: antennæ long and slender, when extended backwards reaching to about the middle of the elytra. Thorax scarcely broader than the head, nearly of a quadrate form, but slightly contracted in front; the anterior and posterior angles very nearly forming right angles; the upper surface but little convex, with a distinct dorsal channel and two large and shallow posterior foveæ: minute transverse rugæ are generally visible on the upper surface of the thorax. The elytra are ample, and together are about twice as broad as the thorax, of an elongated and subovate form; the broadest part is rather behind the middle, and at a short distance from the apex they are suddenly contracted in width; the point of each elytron is rounded: the surface is rather delicately striated, but the striæ are obliterated near the outer margin and on the apical portion of the elytron; those striæ nearest the suture are most distinct and continued nearly to the point of the elytron: no punctures are observable in the striæ, the interspaces are flat and impunctate. The upper surface of the head, thorax and elytra is of a brilliant green colour; the under surface of the insect is chiefly of a deep green hue; the head is of a pitchy red colour beneath, but faintly tinted with greenish, and the labrum is of the same tint; the mandibles are testaceous at the base and blackish at the point; the terminal segment of the abdomen is pitchy red at the tip. The legs, antennæ and palpi are testaceous, but a slight pitchy hue is observable in the middle of the terminal joints of the palpi. The outer margin of the elytra is also reddish, and this tint is more or less visible at the suture.

This insect I feel no doubt is the *Metius splendidus* of Guérin; it differs however considerably from the *Metius harpaloides* * of Curtis, which is the type of the genus *Metius*. The general form of the two insects is very dissimilar, the one (*Metius*) having the form of a *Harpalus*, and the other approaching more nearly in form to an *Agonum*. Besides the difference in the general form, *Abropus* differs from *Metius* in having much longer antennæ (as pointed out by M. Guérin), in having longer legs, the head also more elongated, and the labrum

* Transactions of the Linnæan Society, vol. xviii. p. 189.

not distinctly emarginated in front. The most important distinguishing character however is perhaps that furnished by the structure of the tarsi, the penultimate joint of which is distinctly bilobed and furnished beneath with membranous appendages in both sexes. I fancy I can also perceive similar appendages on the under side of the antepenultimate joint. In the male the whole under surface of the anterior tarsi is covered with small hairs and membranous appendages, and at least the penultimate and antepenultimate joints of the other tarsi are provided with the same soft cushions. Most of the above characters will serve to distinguish *Abropus* from *Antarctia*, but in a less marked degree; some of the species of the last-mentioned genus approaching very nearly to *Abropus* in their general form, as well as in the structure of the parts of the mouth. The labrum in *Antarctia* is shorter and broader and more distinctly emarginated in front; the mandibles are rather more curved and acutely pointed, and one of them has a distinct tooth on the inner side; the labrum differs only in being shorter and broader; scarcely any difference is perceptible in the palpi or in the maxillæ. Whilst, on the one hand, I find species of *Antarctia* with the narrow thorax and general form approaching *Abropus*, on the other, I find species which I can scarcely say differ from *Metius*;—the *Antarctia carnifex* of Dejean, for example, might with perfect propriety be placed in the genus *Metius*.

Plate III. fig. 1 *a*, head magnified; 1 *b*, mentum; 1 *c*, fore tarsus of male.

Mr. Darwin found the *Abropus splendidus* flying in numbers about the sea-coast in the evening in the month of December. "These insects live amongst the soft yellow balls which are excrescences, or rather fungi, growing on the *Fagus antarctica*, and which are eaten by the Fuegians."

Some specimens were found by Mr. Darwin under bark at Port Famine in the month of February.

MIGADOPS*, nov. gen.

Caput latum, subdepressum: *labrum* transversum, anticè emarginatum: *mandibulæ* intùs bidentatæ: *mentum* emarginatum, dente medio, lato, ad apicem bifido, instructum: *palpi* articulo ultimo mediocriter elongato, in medium paulò incrassiore, ad apicem indistinctè truncato: *antennæ* mediocres.

Thorax transversus, elytris angustior.

Elytra ovata.

Pedes mediocres: *tibiæ* anteriores intùs emarginatæ: *tarsi* quatuor anteriores in maribus dilatati et articulis transversis, subtùs spongiosis.

Sect. A, with the four anterior tarsi distinctly dilated in the male sex.

Sp. *Migadops virescens*, Plate III. fig. 2. Mig. niger, suprà virescens; antennis pedibusque rufo-piceis; capite lato, subdepresso; thorace transverso, subquadrato, ad latera in medio paulò dilatato,

* From μιγάς, mixed, and ὤψ, the countenance, aspect, &c. the species of the genus having the general aspect of one division of the *Carabi*, but an affinity to another.

posticè foveis duabus magnis impresso : elytris ovatis, posticè obtusis, leviter striatis, striis internis subpunctatis. Long. corp. $4\frac{2}{3}$ lin. ; lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Tierra del Fuego.

Head broad and depressed, with a very shallow fovea on each side near the eye, and another in front of each of these. Thorax about one-third broader than the head, broader than long, but little convex above ; the posterior margin slightly sinuous, the lateral margin somewhat rounded, the sides being dilated in the middle ; the anterior and posterior angles nearly in the form of right angles ; an impressed line runs parallel with and close to the lateral margins ; the dorsal channel is distinct, and commences at the anterior margin of the thorax and terminates at a short distance from the posterior margin ; on either side, behind, is a largish shallow fovea, and there is a second small and indistinct fovea close to the posterior angle. Elytra about one-third broader than the thorax, and less than one-third longer than broad ; nearly ovate, but obtuse and rounded behind ; the surface but little convex, striated, the striæ distinct near the suture and having a faint trace of punctures ; on the outer half and apical portion of the elytra the striæ are very nearly obliterated ; the interspaces are flat and smooth. The upper surface of the head, thorax and elytra is of a blackish green hue and glossy ; the under parts of the head and body are black ; the legs and four basal joints of the antennæ are pitchy red, but the second joint of the antennæ is black at the base ; the palpi are black, with the extremities of the joints pitchy.

Plate III. fig. 2 *a*, labrum and mandibles ; 2 *b*, mentum ; 2 *c*, maxilla ; 2 *d*, fore tarsus of male ; 2 *e*, middle tarsus of ditto.

The insect from which the above description is taken, somewhat resembles an *Helobia*, and in the form of the head, thorax and body is very dissimilar to the generality of the *Harpalidæ*, though it has the four anterior tarsi distinctly dilated in the males. It appears to form a connecting link between the family just mentioned and the genus *Antarctia*.

Mr. Darwin's notes state that this species is abundant under stones, &c. in the damp forest of Navarin Island. The specimens were collected there in the month of January. Mr. Darwin also found the same species in the month of December at the summit of Hunter's Peak, an abrupt cone of greenstone 1700 feet high, in Hermite Island near Wigwam Cove, not far from Cape Horn. It was found at Hardy Peninsula in the month of March, and " under bark " at Port Famine in February.

Migadops Falklandicus.—Mig. nigro-viridis ; corpore subtùs piceo ; antennis ad basin femoribusque piceo-rubris ; thorace transverso, lateribus paulò dilatatis, posticè transversìm impresso atque punctulato ; elytris latis, ovatis, subdepressis, posticè obtusis, punctato-striatis, interstitiis paulò convexis. Long. corp. $4\frac{1}{3}$ lin. ; lat. $2\frac{1}{6}$ lin.

Hab. East Falkland Island.

Head with a few waved transverse rugæ between the eyes, impunctate : thorax transverse, broadest in the middle, and but slightly